

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII.—No. 179.

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—HOWARD TERNONIOL.  
KIDDO'S GARDEN.—A CELEBRATED CAKE.  
PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOYS.  
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—THOMAS CONNER.  
NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—ST. BRONX TWICE.  
STANDARD THEATRE.—FRITZ.  
TONY PASTORS.—VARIETY.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.  
FERRAC GARDEN.—MILITARY CONCERT.  
TIVOLI THEATRE.—VARIETY.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1878.

THE HERALD will be sent to the address of persons going into the country during the summer at the rate of one dollar per month, postage paid.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy, with probable showers, followed by cooler winds from the northwest. To-morrow it will be warm and fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was fairly active and feverish. Gold opened at 100½ and advanced to 100¾, at which price it closed. Government bonds were higher, States steady and railroads strong. Money on call was easy at 2½ and 3 per cent and closed quoted at 2½ and 3 per cent.

THAT OUR AMERICAN HORSES are appreciated in England is shown by the purchases made at Lexington yesterday for the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Falmouth.

TUBES, the old West Point soldier, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury, all but two, recommend him to the clemency of the Governor.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW COMMITTEE of the Board of Trade have appointed a committee to draw up a new bankruptcy bill, which, of course, is to be hoped, will be able to close their side this week.

THE CAMDEN MURDER TRIAL is at length in the last stages. An argument by the Public Prosecutor was made yesterday, and the defence, it is to be hoped, will be able to close their side this week.

IN THE OPINION of one of our civil engineers the scanty supply of water in the city of Washington is responsible for a great deal of the peculiar and unwise legislation in that locality. The prevalent and unscientific idea on the subject that it was the other fluid is, of course, erroneous.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE, in a decision just rendered, makes his contribution to our liquor law literature by defining the functions and duties of distillers. To be distillers, he maintains, they must sell only their own manufactures, be they good or bad. When they sell the goods of others they become retail or wholesale dealers, according to the scale of their operations.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION to city property holders and to those who in the dim future may acquire a corner or a quarter section of the island has arisen in the courts. It is this:—Is the Receiver of Taxes, having made a return that no claims were standing against a corner lot, upon the strength of which it was purchased, but who subsequently ascertains his error and sends in a bill, entitled to the payment of it?

THE TENDENCY GIVEN by one of the officials of the Department of Buildings that that model branch of the municipal machine has no rules or regulations in regard to the time when examinations of factories or workshops shall be made will not be a surprise to the public. They had suspected as much from the frequency with which rotten buildings tumble down. Human life is not a matter of very great consequence to the Commissioners of Building.

WE SCHREIBER a large portion of our space this morning to the colleges, academies and schools. The reports from all of them are of most encouraging character. Old Amherst sends forth the largest class since her foundation. Trinity College, Hartford, moves into its new buildings in a few weeks. The interesting feature at Yale was the reading of a letter from Mr. Gladstone, who had been invited to be present. At Georgetown College it was expected that President Hayes would have conferred the degree, but he had another engagement. His predecessors, from Washington to Grant, have always performed that ceremony at the college.

THE WEATHER.—A general increase of pressure has taken place from the lake regions southward and eastward. The low barometer over Nova Scotia has moved to the northeastward over Newfoundland into the Atlantic, and the depression which was over the upper lakes on Wednesday is now north of Canada, with a tendency to descend over New Brunswick before leaving the continent. The general rise of the barometer took place in the early forenoon. When the temperature rose rapidly the pressure decreased somewhat, but maintained itself above the mean over all the territory indicated. Local rains and threatening cloudiness occurred in several districts, notably on the East Atlantic coast, in the central valley regions and on the Gulf coast. On the Middle Atlantic coast the weather was fair, with morning and evening haze, and toward night a threatening cloudiness, with distant thunder. Except in the lake region, the West Gulf States and the Northeast, the temperatures were high, being highest on the Middle and South Atlantic coasts. The winds freshened on the coast, and increased to very strong in the West. Elsewhere they were moderate to fresh. In New York and its vicinity to-day the weather will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy, with probable showers, followed by cooler winds from the northwest. To-morrow it will be warm and fair.

## Socialism—Theoretical and Practical.

Some few days since we touched upon the fact in the history of socialism that it was not a product of this country, but an importation, and one of our many importations with which we had least reason to be satisfied. Prominence was given to its aspect as an importation from France rather than from any other country in which socialist theories have found favor, because, in fact, that is the aspect in which socialism is a danger here. It would be an inquiry in the domain of the history of ideas to pursue the notion as to what country is responsible for the original birth of this conception. If a Frenchman argues that it came from Germany, or a German that it came from France, either may well be answered that it came from an older world still; that it was the original essence of the heathen civilization from which men were emancipated by Christianity and the progressive spirit of the modern ages; that its home was in an ascending series Rome, Greece, Carthage, Phoenicia, Egypt, India and China. In the ancient world there were no individuals, only communities of men gathered into cohesive bodies around one or another central fact, the central facts differing for the different races of men. Now the annihilation of individualism is the one grand ideal of the socialist doctrine, which is, therefore, a proposition to annul the social progress that the world has made in all the historic periods. In the infancy of society the customary law was the machinery by which States, tribes, races, families preserved their identity, and the one unpardonable offense was variation, for the State determined that a certain method, a certain routine of life, a certain definite uniformity was good and was to be preserved and maintained by public force because it was good or because the priests said the established order came from the gods. That rendered impossible all that variation which has resulted from individual effort—the exercise of man's genius and energy for his personal advancement, the great competitive struggle for the prizes of life. So minutely was the system pursued that those strange angular figures in the Egyptian hieroglyphics are an evidence of it. An artist once endeavored to make Egyptian humanity as it was, and that circumstance produced a decree making it death for any painter of hieroglyphic records to depart from the accepted conventional form which the priests had declared good.

Socialism—the ideal of the lunatic reformers of our time—was, therefore, a fact in the most ancient history, and in our reference to its comparatively recent introduction here we did not refer to the main and original plan, but rather to a form of socialism which threatens somewhat in these times and which may be called militant socialism; socialism which does not propose to convert and convince the world by rational processes, but which some small bodies of agitators propose to force upon the world by the easy method of burning down or blowing up the houses of people who are guilty of the socialistic crime of being richer than their neighbors; socialism which is to be propagated with lead and petroleum, the incendiary's midnight torch and the shot of a hidden assassin. We said that this kind of socialism came from France, and we defy a refutation of the statement; but by this allegation we do not believe we say a word to the prejudice of any honest or worthy Frenchman, and that France has from time to time been convulsed by the bad impulses of a ferocious part of its population is what no judicious Frenchman will deny and what no American will say in any other spirit than of regret and sorrow. We yield to no Frenchman in the sincerity and warmth of our admiration for his great country and its great people, and we even believe that the average American admires France more honestly than the average Frenchman does, for the American can see hardly anything in France that is absolutely bad or inexcusable, while the Frenchman views it from some partial standpoint and sees nothing good save as it is agreeable to a narrow party point of view. In the French character there is an extreme energy in the pursuit and application of whatever is accepted as a theory, and from that trait have proceeded all the terrible chapters in French history; yet it is a trait that is not altogether evil—that is indeed a first cousin to grand virtues, because it flows from a sincere and desperate, if ill guided, devotion to what is believed to be right. For a whole people is sometimes given up to blind guides, is taught to believe that that is right which is not right, and then, if it acts with the energy of its convictions, it makes havoc with facts which it would respect if better guided. Thus socialism has been taught for generations in Germany, and is taught there still, and though it has affected in some degree the mind of the nation it has not yet greatly affected its life, and is not alone capable of making a violent revolution in any one important German city. But the Frenchman is more downright, and once believing that the socialistic theory was true, he has endeavored to square his life in accordance with it, and has made two revolutions for that purpose.

In saying this we keep fully in view that puerile affectation of some writers who pretend to make a distinction of great importance between Communism and Communism—a distinction mainly relied upon in a pretended refutation of our recent article by a writer from whose communication we find some extracts in the excellent *Corrier des Etats-Unis*. Now Communism is Communism in action—that is the only difference. The Communist is a Communist with a gun. It is not strange, perhaps, that the mild and soft sort of enthusiasts who propose to themselves to regenerate the world with a theory that all things should be more or less in common; that all the vices of man will be erased from the plan when property and possession and individual supremacy, which are the temptations to so many, have been done away with; it is not strange that men of this stamp are horrified when they see a practical attempt made to enforce this little scheme in a place like Paris. It is not

strange that they should say they do not mean the robbery of shops, nor the butchery of priests, nor the blowing up of government offices and astronomical observatories, nor the burning of libraries. But they have taught all the theories that lead inevitably to these acts, and they are not at liberty to withdraw from the responsibility. They play with fire day and night, and everywhere and on all occasions, and then tell you that the blowing up of the magazine or burning down the house were facts quite outside their intentions. They are like the people who "didn't know it was loaded." They point a gun and pull a trigger, and pretend that they have nothing to do with the making of the corpse. Writers who make a great point of the fact that the forcible attempt to put a theory in practice is not a prejudice to the theory simply acknowledge how little is their acquaintance with the practical logic of mobs and other civil disturbance. They argue that the people are only the slaves of landlords, and the tenants declare it is true and in the next *minute* they proceed to a systematic massacre of landlords in order that in future the people may be free from at least that one slavery; and that through the chapter is the practical relation of fact and theory on this subject. In the French Revolution of 1848, and in that bloody yet farcical imitator of it, the Commune of 1871, the point of honor was to adhere to Louis Blanc's organization of labor, and they put that piece of moonshine very desperately in practice.

## A Nice Question of Law.

In April, 1865, at the time of the collapse of the "Southern Confederacy," so called, the State of Virginia had on deposit in the Exchange Bank, of Richmond, twenty-one thousand dollars in gold. From this sum H. W. Thomas, then Lieutenant Governor of the State, and other State officers, drew, by formal and regular warrants through the Auditor of State, certain amounts due them as salary. In March of last year the United States District Attorney brought suit in the Federal Circuit Court against Thomas to recover the money (five hundred dollars) which he thus drew, on the ground that the gold on deposit, belonging to the State of Virginia, one of the Confederate or rebel States, became the property of the United States by right of conquest; and the Court decided in favor of the United States. Thereupon the case was brought before Secretary Sherman under a motion to instruct the District Attorney to discontinue the suit, and Mr. Kenneth Raynor, the Solicitor of the Treasury, now delivers his opinion that the claim of the United States has no merit and that the suit ought to be discontinued. He admits, of course, that the United States fell heir by conquest to all the property of the Confederate government; but not to the property of the State governments whose people chose to take sides with the rebellious organization. If, he says, Virginia had set up an independent national government of its own, had established or tried to establish international relations and assumed to be a sovereign nation, in that case when the United States conquered Virginia its property would have passed under international law into the possession of the conqueror. But there was no pretence of such a condition; on the extinction of the Confederacy the State of Virginia remained a State as before, and the State could lose no right to its property nor the United States gain any.

It is odd that this question has never come up before the Supreme Court of the United States for adjudication; we suppose it probable that this Court would hold with Mr. Raynor. He asserts, however, that as Solicitor of the Treasury he has the authority to cause this and like suits to be discontinued. But as the principle involved is of some importance we should like to have seen the case brought up before the Supreme Court and thus finally settled.

## Death of the Queen of Spain.

At last a medical report is given of the cause of the death of Queen Mercedes. Her malady is called nervous gastric fever, with intestinal hemorrhage—in plain terms, that means typhoid fever with ulceration of the bowels. Here, then, is another and exceedingly painful illustration of the sanitary condition of the palaces in Europe. How many grave maladies, how many startling deaths, are traceable to the same cause—the defective drainage of great houses! Not only are the great houses badly drained, but elaborate contrivance is made to carry into all the apartments the poisonous gases of cesspools and similar receptacles of rubbish. All is covered up with carving, gilding, frescoes and brave upholstery, and thus the trap is made attractive. It has been shown over and over again that diseases caused by poisonous emanations, like diphtheria and typhoid fever, are in many cities commoner in the houses of the rich, supplied with "all the modern improvements," than in the houses of the poor, and in Madrid the same lesson is exhibited in its extreme application.

## Helping the Children.

The Children's Aid Society is doing a good work in sending visiting physicians through the tenement house districts of the city to render assistance to sick children. A number of urgent and distressing cases have been relieved, and the doctors do not find their occupation a sinecure. The object is to supply the suffering little ones not with medical treatment alone, but with nourishing food and delicacies which in some instances are far more needed than drugs. In the winter, when cold is added to hunger, the destitute are in a wretched condition, and charitable people are constantly reminded of the misery that surrounds them by the bleak winds and storms of the season. In the summer those who are in comfortable circumstances go into the country, and with the green fields before them are apt to forget the poor who are left behind in the hot streets of the city. Yet children suffer more in the summer than in the winter, and their lives are in greater peril from the foul air of tenement house lodgings and unclean streets than from the winter's cold. It is to be hoped that the work of the Children's Aid Society and of all charities designed for the relief of

sick and destitute children will be aided by liberal donations during the hot summer months.

## Property and Business in New York City.

The report of the Tax Commissioners to the Mayor, prepared by Commissioner Andrews, contains, like most public documents from the same intelligent source, valuable and pertinent matter of much interest to the community. The Tax Commissioners are in a better position than any other set of officers for taking accurate soundings in all the channels of business. Estimates are made every year under their direction and supervision of all the real and personal property of the city. To be sure the nature of the subject precludes the strict and absolute accuracy expected of engineers who compute the materials in a bridge or other structure, because the market value of any piece of property is a matter of judgment and not of mere measurement or mathematical calculation. But under the direction of the Tax Commissioners the best practical judgment of experienced men is exercised each year in appraising every piece of real estate within the city limits and the value of all taxable personal property. In all this business there is no vague guesswork. Practical men make in detail the best estimates they can form of the value of the property of every taxable resident and taxable non-resident, and the aggregate of these responsible estimates forms the sum total of local values year by year. It is the best guide we have to the amount of property, as the legal census, though never quite accurate, is the best guide to the amount of population.

The report under notice establishes the unwelcome fact that for the last five years New York has ceased to be a growing and has become a stationary city in point of wealth. There has, indeed, been no actual decline in the value of real estate, but a moderate advance. But this advance is so very moderate and slight as barely suffices to show that the property of the city has not declined. The assessed value of real estate was \$895,063,933 in 1877, and is only \$900,855,700 in 1878, showing an increase of only \$5,791,767. We may as well face the facts, because nothing is gained by deluding ourselves respecting our actual condition. The small apparent increase of \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 in the assessed value of real estate is misleading, because, rightly viewed, these figures indicate a decline. It appears from the report of the Tax Commissioners that new buildings and alterations of old buildings have been made within the year to the amount of \$16,574,539. The increase of real estate valuations should have been at least equal to this amount, and the fact that it has fallen short of it by more than ten million dollars proves an actual decline in the value of previously existing real estate. The Tax Commissioners say that "this is owing to the reduction in the assessments upon unimproved property and in improved property where the decline in values has been in excess of the average." Apart from the new buildings which have been erected the value of the aggregate real estate of this city has declined within the last year.

But this fact must not be misinterpreted. The apparent decline of value is an illusion resulting from a change in the money standard by which all other values are measured. Between the city assessment of 1877 and that of 1878 there was an appreciation of five per cent in the legal tender notes, which are the standard of value. The natural effect of this appreciation of the currency would be an apparent depreciation in the aggregate value of city real estate to the amount of forty-five million dollars—an apparent but not an actual depreciation.

As soon as general business revives throughout the country after its long stagnation New York, which has held its own pretty well during this dark period, will resume its onward march in the career of growing wealth and metropolitan importance.

## Olson and the Scientific Pirates.

One of the gravest difficulties that beset the inventor lies in protecting himself and the fruit of his genius from that mean, but not less dangerous character, the scientific or mechanical pirate. We divide these plunderers into two classes because their methods are widely different. The scientific prowler is he who, under the pretence of satisfying a deep interest in the progress of discovery and the advancement of the higher branches of scientific research, haunts the real student and inventor, and by insidious inquiries and professions of friendship, sympathy and innocent curiosity extracts the golden secret from the confiding victim and hurries away with the prize, which is speedily converted into fame or profit. The mechanical sneak thief, with a like object, but in a different manner, steals the fruit of the patient toil and study of years and often, with the co-operation of his "scientific" confederate, robs the most deserving inventor of reputation and fortune at a stroke. Too often it happens that the inventor is powerless to rescue his discovery or his reputation from the hands of these unscrupulous persons, but now and then cases occur that are fortunately within the reach of the law and of a more powerful and often a more just public opinion. One of these is that of Thomas A. Edison, whose scientific discoveries have reflected so much credit on the American name. Mr. Edison, like many eminent inventors, has been made the victim of a piece of scientific piracy, which, in his case, is almost unparalleled. As shown by his letter, published in the *HERALD* of yesterday, and by evidence that is presented in the scientific journals of Europe and America, an attempt is being made to rob him of the honor of an invention which he properly regards as one of the greatest he has made. He charges, and presents uncontroverted proofs, that his friend and his confidence have been grossly abused by an agent of the British Post Office Telegraph Department. That a person named Hughes, of London, professing to possess a knowledge of electrical appliances, has in a most bare-

faced manner taken the principle of the Edison carbon telephone and applied it for a purpose to which Edison had already practically shown it was adaptable and then claimed it before the European scientific societies as a great and original discovery. The mere stealing of the idea is contemptible enough, but the elaborate system of audacious misstatements and evasions with which these London scientific "sharps" seek to defend themselves is too gross for even the class to which they belong. We do not claim for Edison a monopoly of inventive power, but we cannot patiently witness an American inventor being robbed even of his laurels by the parasites of European scientific associations. It is made more regrettable when we find such men as Huxley, Lockyer and others innocently giving currency to these spurious claims advanced by the Hugheses and the Preecees of London. We have unshaken faith in the uprightness of the scientific men of Europe, and believe that they will promptly and indignantly disavowance all attempts to rob Edison of his well won fame when they are made aware of all the facts.

## The Heated Spell.

The thermometer yesterday in New York indicated an exceptionally high temperature, the highest experienced here this year. The memories of former heated terms were revived by the signs of suffering presented on all sides, by the panting pedestrians and the exhausted street car and stage horses. The temperature having mounted toward the nineties by an almost imperceptible gradation during the past week people did not realize that the summer heat was upon them so soon after the cool and almost chilling breezes of the previous days. But yesterday the rays of Old Sol shot downward with an intensity that rendered prolonged exertion almost impossible. Toward night, however, cloudiness, the natural result of this great atmospheric heat and the attendant evaporation, overcast the heavens and the faint rumbling of distant thunder indicated that Nature was adjusting her thermal balance by that peculiar process that compensates while it temporarily disturbs. Advice from London informs us that the heat in that city has become very great. Only a few days ago we published accounts from the West Indies of oppressive temperatures. Recent volcanic disturbances in the western and South American regions have doubtless charged the atmosphere with an undue amount of heat, and this, with the seasonable addition from the solar source, has been moving over the Northern and Southern hemispheres from west to east with the volumes of atmosphere affected by it. Our special meteorological reports from the Atlantic show that the temperature has been steadily increasing from west to east during the past eight or ten days. In the West and Southwest the weather has been very warm, but a temporary change to cooler airs may be looked for within a day or two.

## A Florida Giant.

The Potter Committee yesterday examined Mr. William E. Chandler, who proved to have a defective memory; and Mr. Dennis, otherwise known as the Alachua Giant, who remembered that General Noyes assured him repeatedly that Mr. Hayes was a staunch republican, and was pretty certain, as such, to take care of Southern republicans. Mr. Dennis appears to have conceived an aversion to General Barlow, which we think creditable to the latter. Also Dennis remembered that he threatened to give the State to Tilden in certain contingencies, which shows that he is rightly named a little giant. General Noyes seems to have played a tolerably harmless part in Florida; it was to assure the republican manipulators that Mr. Hayes would take care of them. He has very faithfully done so; but they are not satisfied, and we do not wonder that they grumble. Patriots who, like Dennis, felt that they could give the State to Tilden if they wished, but refrained on the soothing assurance that they should be taken care of, must have been disappointed when they saw all the foreign missions going to the visiting statesmen and only the tide-waiters left for themselves. Mr. Dennis would evidently have been better satisfied had he been made Minister to France and General Noyes inspector of customs.

## Which Wins, the Blue or the Crimson?

The eighteenth university race between Yale and Harvard takes place to-day, four of the past contests having been won by Yale. It is a suggestive fact that while the first race ever rowed between them was in eights, with coxswains, after rowing nearly twenty-five years in sixes they are back to eights again, and apparently mean to stick to them. This means that the crews are to be heavy and powerful, far more so than was necessary in a six. There never rowed in America as heavy an eight-oared crew in a race of any importance as Harvard backs up to the line to-day. That these heavy men pay in coxswain carrying boats has been England's uniform experience, and nothing yet suggests that it will not prove to be America's. An old, skillful and experienced coach, who has been looking after Yale's team, concedes that in strength and skill Harvard is plainly ahead and certainly not less enduring than Yale.

## A City Suit Settled.

The suit brought by the city to recover a large amount of money from the Bleecker Street Railroad Company for unpaid car license fees and arrears of rent of city property hired by the company was compromised yesterday and was discontinued with the assent of the Court. The settlement is a fair one for the people, the company agreeing to cancel the lease it holds, to surrender the city's lands, together with the buildings erected on them, and to give a note of the Twenty-third Street Railroad corporation for seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. The claim of the city was for twenty-four thousand dollars unpaid license fees and about as much more for arrears of rent; but the Bleecker Street Railroad has only recently got out of the hands of a receiver, and hence the compromise was a wise one. The counter claim set up by the company was,

however, a most preposterous piece of impudence. It was for over seventy thousand dollars damages against the city for the displacement of the company's rails while a sewer was being constructed on Eleventh avenue. Such a claim would have been driven out of court. The fact that the company was twenty-four thousand dollars in arrears on license fees is a fair illustration of the manner in which the city government has been managed in the past. Under the present Comptroller railroad and ferry companies are being brought to a reckoning and taught that they must pay for the privileges they enjoy.

## A Few Words to the Potter Committee.

Do Mr. Potter and his committee wish to settle the vexed question of the alleged "Sherman letter"? It looks very much as though they were only playing with the matter. All this stuff which they have laboriously and ingeniously got from Mrs. Jenks, Mr. Jenks, Huxley and others settles nothing; and in fact these witnesses have made the committee ridiculous. There is a simple way of getting at the truth, if they will only try it. Anderson swore that Mr. Sherman wrote a letter, a copy of which he put in, not as evidence; for Mr. Morrison of the committee at once said that, unsupported by other evidence, this copy of a pretended letter was of no weight or consequence. But Secretary Sherman being called was not certain whether he had written such a letter or not; and since then the committee has been, as it seems to an indulgent but weary public, trying in all sorts of ways not to find out about the matter.

Now, Secretary Sherman wrote, a number of weeks ago, a letter to a friend, a letter which has been published, in which he asserted that he never wrote such a letter as is alleged by Anderson, and that he was in possession of letters from Anderson and Mrs. Jenks certifying that they had never seen any such letter from him and knew nothing of one. If Mr. Potter reads the newspapers he must know that a letter such as we describe, from Secretary Sherman, has been printed. If, then, he really wants to discover something, why does he not, first, summon Anderson and ask him if he wrote to Mr. Sherman such a letter clearly contradicting his own testimony; second, summon Mrs. Jenks and ask her the same question, and third, summon Mr. Sherman and ask him to produce the two letters? Here are three simple questions to which the committee may reasonably expect precise answers, which, when they have got them, will do more to settle the question of a "Sherman letter" than all the testimony they have so far taken about it. If they really want to get at the truth why not try this way? They have certainly failed so far.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bill boards around the corner.  
"J. B. R."—"Why did William Tell?"  
Mrs. Jenks is better as a wit than as a witness.  
The too mechanical pen often leads to the postscript.  
Anderson smelt his treason when he was hunting the Ohio Senator.  
A street organ, like a flouring mill, grinds wheat and by the barrel as well.  
Agnes is a lamblike name, but Mrs. Jenks can hold her ground as well as we.  
"Kehylns"—The glory dependent on a woman's proclamation perishes soon.  
The President has recognized Jacob Baiz as Consul General of Honduras at New York.  
Spotted Tail's brave son Sioux Uncle Sam for their rights. Their plan is a moving one.  
The Philadelphia Press says that Long Branch is to have a fine art exhibition this summer.  
Extremes meet in Sparksville. A girl "tripped" herself to death with no curling iron.  
John B. Gough will sail for Europe on the 3d of July. Of course his friends will see him go off.  
Senator John F. Jones, of Nevada, arrived at the St. James Hotel yesterday from Washington.  
People who walk off on their own never get their feet wet unless they slip into their mouths.  
Washington Capital—"The South is a land of frying pans." Warm climate—pandemonium—joke!  
The Indians choose their heirs from their white brethren. As it is wholly silly with them there are no probate courts.  
Ockley said it was a comfort that although we could read the books of the ancients they could not arise from the dead to read ours.  
Truth suggests that the Duke of Cambridge extend his tour from Malta to India and investigate the "gross nepotism that exists" in the Indian army.  
Professor Esmarch, of Kiel, the physician of the German Emperor, married a sister of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the London World says that they live happily.

If Mr. Jenks chooses to eat his own words who will blame him? The Sherman letter was a promise—count on it, but it seems only to have left in his brain a good deal of skull.

Rousseau was the author of the following prophecy:—"The Empire of Russia will subjugate Europe and will be subjugated in turn. The Tatars, its subjects or its neighbors, will become its masters and ours. This revolution appears to me inevitable. All the kings of Europe will work together to accelerate it."

An English paper states that General Grant was to go from the Hague to Amsterdam, Hanover, Hamburg and Copenhagen, where he will be the guest of his brother-in-law, Minister Gramer. Thence he will go to Norway and Sweden and then visit Russia, going by way of Stockholm and Helsinki to St. Petersburg. From Russia he will return through Austria, Bavaria and Switzerland to Paris, which he expects to reach by the end of October.

The wedding ceremony of Mr. George Nicholson, one of the proprietors of the New Orleans *Picayune*, and Mrs. E. T. Holbrook, widow of the late Colonel A. M. Holbrook, came off in St. Paul's Church, New Orleans, last evening. The lady is better known as a writer and poetess under the nom de plume of "Pearl Rivers." She is a Mississippian, as is also Mr. Nicholson, and both are now associated in the joint publication of the *Picayune*.

## GONE TO EUROPE.

The number of Americans in Europe this summer will be largely increased by the departure on yesterday's steamers. Fully four hundred first class passengers and many more of the poorer sort left this city on the steamers Adriatic, State of Nevada and Savina. Among the former were Mrs. John T. Raymond (Marie Gordon), who was the recipient of numerous baskets and bouquets of flowers; Bret Harte, the poet and humorist, who goes to enter upon the duties of his consulate; Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr.; State Senators Stephen H. Wendover and Ira Davenport; James R. Osgood, of the publishing house of James R. Osgood & Co.; Mrs. Alice Gates, the actress; Professor I. E. Hildard, of the Coast Survey; Professors J. P. Hubbard and C. A. Joy, W. F. Kelly, Consul General to Guatemala, and the following named clergymen:—S. W. Butler, Samuel Colcord, J. A. Hargis, J. B. Turpin and I. E. L. Holmes.

## VINING BOWERS' BENEFIT.

An excellent entertainment is announced for this afternoon and evening at the Union Square Theatre for the benefit of Mr. Vining Bowers and family. Many of the most attractive members of the theatrical profession will appear. The programme comprises "Fritz," "Article 47," "Rough Diamond," "Humpty Dumpty," "The Danites," "Oude" and "The Merchant of Venice." Mr. John T. Raymond will appear as Cousin Joe and Mr. J. K. Emmet as Fritz.